

The People's Press.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms:—Cash in Advance.

One Copy one year, \$2.00
" six months, 1.00
" three months, 75

••• Liberal Discount to Clubs.

EVERY MAN'S DUTY.

The fates that sov select the plow
That cuts the clearest furrow;
That man is only all a man.
Whose work is clean and thorough;
And the fates that reap for the harvest-sweep
Aye choose the keenest sickle;
That man is only half a man.
Who's still a dandy and fickle.
They err who deem life's busy stream
But meant for crabs of power;
No honest work's so cheap or mean
But hath its solemn hour;
For the howly poor in walks obscure
Have still their human duty.
As well as those whose stately ways
Are marked with vanity.
Do well your work, as porter, clerk,
Longshoreman, grocer, carter—
The crowns of toll are won o'er
In sweat of brow as banner;
Blunt Duty takes all sorts of tracks—
Broad, narrow, dry, or muddy;
As much of conscience may be thrown
In Workshops in study.

Work is the law of law.
From hands that stir and blunder;
The chiefest cause for making laws;
'Gainst false pretence and plunder,
Springs out of sloth and folly, both
With naught but scorn before them.
All honest wages scorn us;
You give good labor for them.

The toll you use in pegging shoes,
Or binding book and shovel,
As much as art and brain,
May glorify a home.
And mean and base to all his race,
To alien and to neighbor;
Is he who in his heart deems
The dignity of labor.
Then, though you toll above the soil,
Or underneath it burrow
In mines and tunnels, always let
Your work be clean and thorough.
Honorable is Family Tree,
Requiring honest toil.
Of little twigs, as well as boughs
That wave in strength and beauty.

THE EVE OF ST. JOHN.

It was a warm June day. The sun was already half way down its western slope, moving lazily, as if weary with the long march of the summer solstice. A gaunt haze veiled without obscuring his brightness, and lent a dreamy charm to the scene below. Soft rolling hills; a stream winding between green willowy shores; seen far away a broad blue river and the spires and domes of a town: these were the outlines of the tapestry. In the cool piazza of that old white farm-house, her home for half a century, stood my grandmother, a smile upon her placid face, and her mild eyes drinking in the serenity of the scene. Alice and I came flying down the hall staircase and stood beside her.

"Good by, grandmamma," cried my sister. "We are going to leave you for a while."

"Must you go to-day, my dears? The horses are away, and it is a long walk to S—. Why not wait till to-morrow?"

"You forget, I said. "that Frank comes to-morrow; and we shall be busy with packing up all the household goods that is only two miles to town, after all."

"I suppose you must go, dear; but it is a long walk for Alice in this hot sun," grandmamma added, glancing from my gray walking dress to my sister's cloudy muslin dress and slippers.

"Oh, I am not going, grandmamma; I shall only walk with Charlotte down to the thorn-tree to take that sketch I have promised you so long. We shall both be back early to spend a long evening with you. This is my birth-night, you know—just think! I am nineteen, and I want you to make a festival of it."

"Be sure we will. And good-by, my children, for you have no time to spare."

Alice and I walked slowly down the green path which wound its way across the fields to the brook. Following this for some distance, we came to a rude wooden bridge by which we gained the other shore; and soon a sharp bend in the stream brought us to the thorn-trees of which Alice had spoken. A miniature promontory, rising out of the water, the most velvety turf, was washed on two sides by the waters of the brook, while the third was guarded by a semicircular line of gnarled and twisted thorn-trees. A belt of similar trees upon the opposite shore rendered the seclusion of the place perfect. It was a spot which Titanis might have chosen for her court, so still, so secret, and so green. Through a partial opening in the trees was visible even in the starlight. In answer to my ratiocines, she admitted that before falling asleep she had been indulging in fancies about days and the like, naturally suggested by the place and the time; but as for the young man, she stoutly declared she had never seen, or imagined, or previously even dreamed of, any one in the least resembling him. Alice was up early next morning, not a whit the worse for her green wool nap, and very busy with her drawing work. I composed her finishing the thorn-tree sketch; but happening to look over her shoulder when she had been at work for an hour, I saw it was a portrait on which she was engaged. It was the likeness of a young man, apparently twenty-eight or thirty years of age.

"What is it, Alice dear?"

Alice laughed, but too blushed a little. "It is the face I saw in my dream last night," she said.

"It is the best likeness I have ever made. That is, in every feature, the face that was bending toward me when your voice broke the spell of my dream."

"Well, my love, you have wonderfully vivid dreams. We must take care that you do not sleep under the starlight too often."

Alice laughed, but too blushed a little. "It is the face I saw in my dream last night," she said.

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"Edward Granger's portrait!" Alice, when did you ever see Ned Granger?"

"I never saw him to my knowledge. Pray who is he?"

"He is the friend of whose adventures with me India I have frequently written home. Is this your drawing?"

"It is a copy for any one?"

"It is a fancy merely."

"Well, it's a most surprising accidental resemblance, considering you never saw him for a year; it was very natural to expect that my friend would be much earlier. Yet when I came to the turn of the path leading to the thorn-trees my steps half involuntarily took that direction."

Walking on slowly I had reached the brook, and was rounding the point where, hours before, I had left my sister, when I was startled by perceiving what seemed in the uncertain starlight to be her figure reclining on the grass under the thorn trees. Involuntarily I paused, half in doubt, half in fear. At that instant there came from far away in the south the first low breath

come one in reality.

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VOL. XXVI.

SALEM, N. C., AUGUST 15, 1878.

NO. 33.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with

NEATNESS, DISPATCH,

AND AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Be sure to give us trial before contracting with any one else.

Varieties.

Since 1855 Australia has coined 48,000,000 gold sovereigns.

The death-bed hallo a kneller pang than remorse over lost opportunities.

Over one-third of the oil produced in Pennsylvania comes from McKean county.

Elopement, marriage, twins and divorce is the one year's experience of an Indians girl.

Newspapers are used in many public schools of the West instead of books for reading lessons.

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great because their associates are little.

A single firm of Sheffield, Eng., has this year ordered 50,000 dozen of American hay rakers.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, has no family. He lives generously, and is very social in his tastes.

Over in Bohemia it is considered unlucky for a lover to visit his sweet-heart except on Thursdays and Sundays.

A good man doubles the length of his existence; to have lived so as to look back with pleasure on our past existence is to live twice.

There are shiploads of boots and shoes lying at the London wharves, shipped thither by Americans who mis-calculated on the war prospect in the east.

In order to save coal, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company gives its firemen one-half the coal they save out of a specified amount for running the trains.

Good-breeding carries along with it a dignity that is respected by the most turbulent. Ill-breeding invites and authorizes the familiarity of the most timid.

There is much greatness of mind in the owning of a good turn as in the doing of it; and we must no more force a requital out of season than be wanting in it.

LOST AND FOUND.

CURIOS RECOVERY OF MISSING RINGS

In the *Scotsman* of January 9th, 1878, a correspondent gives this curious instance of the loss and recovery of a ring: "About three weeks ago two gentlemen were out fishing on Loch Eriboll, northwest of Sutherlandshire, and one of them dropped a valuable ring into the water. Last week a fisherman on the same boat found it, and, after getting it out of the water, a favorable passage for the electric line, he handed it to the fisherman who had lost it. The fisherman was handed a pound note on his returning the ring to the owner."

"Those persons who have seen the Lord Mayor of London," says the *World*, of that city, "not merely in his most festive garb, but in semi-state, will not have failed to notice that the chief magistrate wears at such times a large oval ornament hung round his neck by a piece of Garter-blue ribbon. This ornament is composed of large diamonds. It is of great value and has a history extending over something like eight hundred years—the age of the corporation. Shortly after Lord Mayor Cotton came into office one of the enormous brilliants of the jewel—for that is its proper appellation—was missed. It had either fallen out or been stolen, and search was made for it high and low. The Mansion-House was presumably closely looked over, but unsuccessfully; and a West-End jeweller was called in to provide a substitute for the lost diamond, the actual worth of which was very great, while its historical value might hardly be appraised. One day, however, as the Lord Mayor was reading in one of the drawing-rooms at the Mansion-House, a gleam of sunshine fell upon something lying near a couch, and when Mr. Cotton went to look, he found that that something was the missing diamond, which now gleams as brightly as ever in its old setting place."

"Everything in Egypt down to the navy coast guard seems to be in English hands, and it is said that the abdication of the Khedive would hardly be noticed if he should get out some fine day."

—One of Bismarck's little amusements is to keep as souvenirs the pistols and other weapons with which his assassination has been attempted. He has quite a large and varied collection.

—A Binghamton, N. Y., wife, the other day, found a letter in her husband's old clothes given him to mail eleven years ago, the non-receipt of which has estranged two families ever since.

—It is a great thing, when our Gettysburg hours come, when the cup of bitterness is pressed to our lips, and when we pray that it may pass away, to feel that it is not fate, that it is not necessity, but divine love for good ends working upon us.

—A large number of Roman coins have been found at Baconsthorpe near Holt, Norfolk, England. The discovery was accidentally made by a labourer while at work. The coins of which there are some thousands, were found enclosed in a broken urn. They are in an excellent state of preservation, both obverse and reverse being perfectly distinct.

—A Bavarian mystery has been cleared up thirty-nine years after its occurrence by the discovery of a skeleton at Wurzburg, which a son has identified by a defect in the teeth and by the spectacles found with it as that of his father, a Jewish peddler, who unfortunately disappeared in 1839 with considerable money on his person. Subsequent investigation has shown that a man in the stable under which the remains were found, who has since died, knew of the money the Jew carried, enticed him into the stable, killed, robbed and buried him.

—Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of *The Times of India*, has arrived in Paris from Bombay, having proceeded overland through the Sultan's Asiatic territory as far as the Mediterranean. He was obliged to ride on horseback over a thousand miles through a wild country touching the line of the retreat of the Ten Thousand, now infested by many roving Kurds. In order to catch a steamer at Alexandretta, he traveled a hundred miles in the saddle without rest. He visited Babylon on the way, and found a native engaged in digging up the remains of ancient palaces to sell on speculation as old bricks.

—The Princess of Wales has sent her wedding bouquet-holder to the Paris Exhibition. The Princess Alice's fan is already there. The latter was the gift of his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, and is an object of great beauty. It was designed and manufactured by London & Ryde, of New Bond street, and is formed of crystal de roche studded with pink coral and Indian gems, the ring for the finger and chain attached being ornamented with pearls of large size. It is made to open with a secret spring, which throws out four supports to stand upon the table, or it can be carried in the hand.

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—Out of 294,382 men admitted into the French army in 1877, only 4,992 were unable to read and write. This is regarded as a very strong proof of the stride education has made in that country.

BEWARE OF LIGHTNING.

HOW TO AVOID DANGER DURING A THUNDER STORM.

Chamber's remarks: Under what conditions is damage from lightning possible, and what are the means by which the risk may be lessened or avoided? An isolated tree, standing either upon a wide plain or upon an eminence, is obviously likely to determine a lightning discharge, to "attract the lightning," to use a common expression. The top of the tree is the nearest point to the cloud, and since the tree is a better conductor than the air, a line drawn vertically through it to the cloud marks the shortest and easiest course along which the electricity may pass. If, when the charged cloud arrives directly over this point, the tension is sufficient to overcome the resistance along that line, a discharge will take place and the tree will be struck. But if the tension be not sufficient, the cloud will pass harmlessly over.

Hence it appears that a person standing beneath a tree so situated is exposed to some risk. On no account, therefore, should the traveller take

"Do you presume to say you did not know I was there?"

"What do you mean Edward?"

"I mean that my recollection of that

refuge under an isolated tree; gen-

eral he will do well to avoid its neighborhood altogether; but should he be overtaken by a storm when on a plain with no shelter near, the tree may still be made to afford him some protection. If he takes up a position near it, but not under its branches, he will probably escape unharmed should the lightning discharge upon it. The safest distance from the tree is that which is equal to its height. To approach much nearer than this is to incur the risk of being within the influence of the stroke; to remain at a much greater distance is to place one's self in the same condition of isolation as the tree itself. It will have been remarked by all observers of the phenomenon that whenever a tree has been struck by lightning it has generally occupied an isolated position. In describing the position as one of isolation, however, it is not meant that the tree is necessarily standing alone; but that it is not one of a numerous group. When there are many trees together, their collective conductivity is often sufficient to cause an destructive discharge of the electricity. This is especially likely to happen when the trees are wet with rain, for then their surfaces are covered with a film of water, which is a good conductor. For this reason, the danger from lightning is much less after rain has begun to fall than before, when everything is dry. It appears, therefore, that the safest situation during a thunder storm is in the midst of a wood, particularly if the neighborhood of the tallest trees is avoided. In such a place the traveler may take refuge in a hollow tree, or a log, which may be effectually shielded from the lightning. The greatest risk of injury from lightning is undoubtedly incurred by persons travelling across a wide and very flat plain, because in such a situation they are the only elevated objects. To lessen the risk, however, advantage should be taken of whatever undulations of surface may exist, to keep as low as possible. My father, for example, used to lead his cattle across a broad, level plain, and, when it began to rain, would lead them into a deep ravine, which he knew was the lowest part of the way. He used to say, "If you are to be struck by lightning, it is better to be struck in a ravine than in a field."

"Nevertheless, on that night of the 23d of June I was near enough to get my first kiss from your lips. It was a mercy Lottie did not catch me then. I had just come from the steamer to Frank Baldwin's, and Frank brought forward his friend, Mr. Granger, who was presented first to me, which gave me an opportunity to quietly observe him while he paid his compliments to my sister. I saw his eye light with a flash of admiration for her singular beauty; but this expression was succeeded by one of perplexity, which did not pass away for some time."

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"There is little mystery about my part. It is true that when Frank Baldwin left Calcutta I was intending to come home in the sailing vessel *Mogul*, which belongs to our firm. But as I found it would be easier to travel by land, I took the steamer to Frank's, and he paid his compliments to my sister. I saw his eye light with a flash of admiration for her singular beauty; but this expression was succeeded by one of perplexity, which did not pass away for some time."

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1878.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office, by note or account, would confer a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

CLOWS.—We will club the *Press* and the *Carolina Farmer*, published in Winston, for \$2 75 a year; or \$1 50 for six months.

A late decision of the Supreme Court is that a docketed judgment on a debt contracted before 1863, is not a lien upon a homestead assigned in bankruptcy to the debtor.

YELLOW FEVER.—At Grenada, Miss., 100 cases of yellow fever were reported up to noon Monday, and 10 deaths within the past 24 hours.

The plague, prevalent in New Orleans, is spreading rapidly.

Judge JOHN BRAGG, brother of the late Ex-Gov. Thomas Bragg, died of apoplexy in Mobile, Ala., on Saturday last, in his 70th year. He was a native of Warren County, in this State, removed to Mobile some 40 years ago, became a Judge of the Superior Courts, and represented the people of Mobile in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, elected as an Independent from Orange County to the next Legislature, was met, says the *Raleigh Observer*, on his arrival at Raleigh, Station by Col. J. P. H. Russ, Samuel Merrill and B. Y. Rodgers with a carriage and four white horses. The horses were decorated with feathers. The affair caused no enthusiasm. He was serenaded at night.

STATE CANVASSING BOARD.—Governor Vance appointed L. R. Waddell and George B. Everett, on the State Canvassing Board, who, together with the Secretary of State, Attorney General and Governor, will examine the returns of the Judiciary election in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 22nd instant. The Governor commissions the Supreme and Superior Court Judges and Solicitors.

Some people say—"oh, my vote won't matter!" Yet Gen. J. M. Leach was elected to the Senate by only 4 majority; A. C. Meares in Brunswick had only 5 majority; Sheriff Thompson, of Robeson, was elected by one vote. And Col. Tom Holt, and H. C. Olive in our county, were defeated by only 20 or 30 votes. *Farmer & Mechanic.*

Our sheriff was elected by only a majority of 8, proving by a summing up of the careless voters, absent from the polls, that every vote counts.

The Greenback Party.

The declaration of principles adopted by members of the Greenback party who assembled in Washington on the night of Tuesday, the 6th inst., are substantially the same as those adopted in Ohio recently, and subscribed to at the courthouse here, a few weeks before the election.

The principles of the so-called *National* party are in the main the same as those advocated by the Democratic party for years. Gov. Allen of Ohio, is a Democrat, and he advocated greenbacks as a circulating medium.

The Charlotte *Democrat*, a staunch Democratic paper, "wants to see twice as much paper money in circulation as is now in use. The trade and business of the country needs it. Something must be done to relieve the present pressure." The *Democrat* is right.

The Republicans have been in power for "10 of these many years,"—ever since Buchanan's administration, and matters and things have been growing from bad to worse, until they culminated in one of the greatest election frauds ever perpetrated upon any people, in order to retain power. The probability now is that the next Congress will be Democratic,—both Senate and House of Representatives—and the Conservative Democracy, will then have an opportunity, for the first time in many years, in the language of the Charlotte *Observer*, of instituting such reforms in the administration of the government, as will be necessary and most beneficial to the masses of the people.

WINSTON, SALEM & MOORESVILLE RAILROAD.—WINSTON, Aug. 8, 1878.—At a meeting of the Winston, Salem & Mooresville Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, held at Mocksville, N. C., July 30, 1878, it being ascertained that \$1,000 per mile had been subscribed, and five per cent. of said subscription being paid to said Directors, it was

Resolved, That application be made at once to the honorable Secretary of State for a charter for said railroad company. Capt. A. M. Bove having been delegated to make application for said charter in person, visited the office of the honorable Secretary of State on the 6th inst., and said charter was granted and recorded in pursuance of chap. 99, sec. 2, General Railroad Laws, Battle's *Revisal*.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Mooresville, N. C., on the 21st August, when business of importance will be brought before the meeting, viz: Such as location of the route, employment of surveyors, &c.—Correspondence of *Richmond Observer*.

The Dry Goods trade of New York is said to exhibit signs of wakening up.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says:

"Mr. W. H. Crawford of Rowan county, has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the 7th District, in opposition to Hon. J. B. Armfield, the democratic nominee. Mr. Crawford has represented Rowan in the Legislature several times, and is an experienced politician and good speaker and elector. As there is a good deal of dissatisfaction in that District about Armfield defeating Robbins for the nomination, no one need be surprised if Crawford is elected."

On the other hand the Charlotte *Observer* has the following:

"A note from Salisbury says that Capt. W. H. Crawford has not announced himself a candidate for Congress, but it is understood here that he will be a candidate if the Republicans do not put out a man. It is asserted that he will do nothing to jeopardize the party, but if the field is open to Democrats, he will probably wade in as an independent."

Another despatch from Shepshed, dated August 8, gives the particulars of a heavy battle which raged along the whole line that day from Mugli to Shepshed. The Turks were defeated.

The Austrian loss was fifty killed and wounded. Bosnian forces numbered 5,000 and included artillery and a large force of Turkish regulars led by regular officers. Four hundred were captured.

The captive Turkish troops claim that they were compelled to fight by the insurrectionary Government at Serajevo.

We know that the numerous friends of Major ROBBINS are very much dissatisfied with the proceedings of the late Wilkesboro Convention, and would not be surprised if independent candidates would make their appearance in due time. Such a state of affairs is to be deprecated, but stranger things have happened. We hope the discontent may be satisfactorily adjusted.

Davison County Items.

From the Record.

The magistrates met at the court-house last Monday according to law. Forty-four were present and seven absent.

After much discussion the number of county commissioners was left at five.

A motion that a majority vote should rule was carried.

After four ballottings the following Commissioners were re-elected: A Hartgrave, 38 votes; E Raper, 36; S Bailey, 28; H C Hedrick and A R Carver, 23 each.

On motion of S. S. Jones, the Chairman appointed the following committee to lay off a new township, to be composed of part of Tyro and Yadkin, and to be called River Bend; J S Delap, J H Koonce, D L Michael. This committee is to report at the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners. On motion of S S Jones, J H Miller was appointed Registrar for Cotton Grove township for the November election.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE COUNTY.

JUDGES SUPREME COURT:

W N H Smith, 1,453. Thos. S Ashe, 1,451. Joe H Dillard, 1,452.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:

Jesse F Graves, 1,444. A C Avery, 1,444. J C L Gudger, 1,440. Wm. M. Cocke, 4.

SOLICITOR:

Joseph Dobson, 1,442. F C Robbins, 9.

Senate:

J M Leach, 1,436. John Michael, 1,

432. F C Robbins, 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

G F Smith, 1,462. A H Kendall, 1,332. Jones C Miller, 1,610. Alex. Cecil, 1,286. P C Thomas, 330. J H Miller, 1. A S Cecil, 9.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT:

C F Lowe, 1,209. R L Holmes, 982.

SHERIFF:

David Loftin, 2,163. T C Ford, 455. J H Swiegood, 373.

REGISTER OF DEEDS:

J W Finch, 1,640. W H Moflett, 1,

064. Levi Beck, 405.

TREASURER:

W H Hunt, 1,654. J W McRary, 1,424.

CORONER:

Riley Leonard, 1,712. A F Pickett, 1,039.

SURVEYOR:

W H Badget, 1,779. F E Zink, 1,087.

An unknown negro stole \$1.50 worth of dried fruit from Mrs. Thompson's wagon to-day, sold the same, and is now a summer "absentee."

Official Vote of Stokes.

SENATE:—Geo. B. Everett, 1013.

Wm. A. Lash, 650.

Martin Grogan, 42.

J H Johnson, 00.

Everett's majority, 363.

HOUSE:—Squire Venable, 885.

W Campbell, 564.

Sam'l Hughes, 298.

maj. 271

SHERIFF:—Wm. A. Estes, 1033.

W. B. Vaughn, 606.

maj. 427

CLERK:—James Rierson, 1120.

REGISTER:—J G H Mitchell, 1001.

Lee Wilson, 568.

maj. 433

SURVEYOR:—Gid. George, 909.

CORONER:—J H Vaughn, 905.

Official Vote of Yadkin.

SENATE:—Brower, 1039.

Pearson, 938.

maj. 101

HOUSE:—Brown, 988.

Burgess, 903.

maj. 80

SHERIFF:—S C Welch, 1095.

Myers, 803.

maj. 232

CLERK:—I N Vestal, 971.

Hampton, 952.

maj. 19

REGISTER:—Zachry, 1000.

Thomasson, 931.

maj. 69

TREASURER:—Vestal, 987.

Jenkins, 935.

maj. 52

CORONER:—Keifer, 978.

Pindexter, 908.

maj. 70

SURVEYOR:—Joyner, 989.

Brown, 905.

maj. 84

A BLOODY AFFAIR.—A difficulty occurred at Edgefield, S. C., on Saturday, in which three men, Booker Toney, Thos. Booth and James Booth were killed and seven others wounded, one mortally.—The trouble grew out of an old family feud. Toney's brother was killed several years ago and the Booths were suspected. Vengeance was threatened and Toney fired his pistol, killing both the Booths before he was shot himself. Friends of the parties were drawn into the fight and seventeen shots were fired.

Foreign News.

GREAT FLOODS IN INDIA, DOING MUCH DAMAGE.

On the west coast of Africa great mortality prevails from African fever, particularly at Lagos, where nearly a quarter of the European population died of fever and dysentery during two months, ending July 4th.

LONDON dates of August 10, represent the population of Batown armed and preparing to resist the occupation by the Russians. The local chiefs held a council Wednesday, and decided to fight. The disaffected mountaineers on Choruk are said to number 20,000. Excitement is intense. The Turkish regular army is neutral.

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The People's Press.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Religious Notices.

BYRON SPAUGH requests us to announce that divine service will be held in the grove, in West Winston, Sunday at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. A. L. OERTER, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. H. A. Brown, will fill the pulpit of the Baptist Church Sunday morning at 10 A. M.

HOUSEKEEPERS are setting hens for their fall and early winter "fries."

The nightly hum of the grist mills bespeak an over-run of work.

Capt. J. R. VOGLER and party have returned from their mountain tour.

ROAD WORKINGS and Inferior Court closely in the footsteps of each other follow.

Mrs. S. STEVENSON, after a few months stay in Salem, left for Baltimore, her home, Monday.

At the Academy Park now, six deer and two fawns gambol in the summer sunshine.

Miss GRERIE HALL, after a protracted stay to Wilmington, N. C., has returned home.

R. A. HAMILTON is absent on a business trip to Philadelphia, and has not gone West as report says.

PLenty of everything in the line can be obtained at the Hardware Store of S. E. Allen. Read the ad.

JNO. P. WEST, Esq., has been quite ill for the past week and Claus. E. Shore fills the position of mail-agent in his stead.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company comes out this week with a well gotten up poetical ad. Read it.

A BALTIMORE PLUMBER is working on the new water arrangement in the Widow's House.

WELCOME are the showers for the past days on our dusty streets and to the growing crops.

HOUSE No. 2, on Hill Street, we learn, has been purchased by our young friend Emily Knutts.

PEACHES are being shipped from nearly all the depots along our Railroad route to Richmond and the North.

THE recently elected county officers enter upon their duties on and after the 1st day of December next.

ROASTING EARS are now a common and favorite dish, bought from wagons at 10cts. per dozen.

N. S. COOK, Esq., is the administrator of Joseph Shamel, deceased. Read the notice elsewhere.

WILKES COUNTY.—A. H. Horton has been re-elected Superior Court Clerk, receiving 1363 votes against Shepherd, Radical, 803.

MELODIOUS songs, from the ebony population, enliven the awful stillness round our depot, these nights of train waiting.

FISHING.—Messrs. Pouson, Agthe, Butner & Winkler, are off waging war on the tiny tribe, at Hairston's Pond, Davidson county.

FREEGHTS received after 2 P. M. will be forwarded from the depot. All express matter arriving after 4:30 P. M. will lay over till next day.

WINSTON'S Light Infantry paraded our streets Monday evening in full dress. The boys are certainly improving in military tactics.

NO ICE.—Several of the ice houses have given out. An ice machine would be a valuable and profitable addition to the depot, in violation of the rules of the company.

BOY'S SCHOOL.—Monday, the next session of Salem Boy's School opens, with an able corps of teachers and promises for good attendance.

MEDDLERS are cautioned against tampering with the telegraphic instruments at the depot, in violation of the rules of the company.

ACCORDING to a recent decision of the Post Office Department, registry system on third class matter will go into effect on and after the 1st day of October.

POSTHUMUS Inferior Court is in session this week and has a docket of 40 odd cases. Most of them are of minor import and would prove of little interest to our readers.

LENDENCY of the hog law is a first-rate notion, at this season, as we clean our streets of the refuse of water-melons and fruits generally.

\$5.50 was the round trip ticket of the Benford excursion, which left Tuesday. Visions of the briny deep called but few of our pleasure seekers forth this year.

THE next feature in the solar system will be the conjunction of Mars with the sun on the 18th, rendering the planet invisible. On the 22nd, Saturn is in opposition to the sun, and shines all night.

AT the Academy, Friday evening, the young ladies were given a rich treat of seasonable delicacies by the worthy Principal.

PRESERVES.—L. B. Waller has a receipt by which all kinds of fruits and vegetables can be preserved for an indefinite period. It is easily made and costs only 2 cts. per gallon.

MUSIC.—Under the direction of Prof. Agathe, a double quartette of male voices, composing some 10 of our young men, will meet and organize at an early date Fair this winter.

THE first forms of the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1879 are in press. First edition will be out about the 1st of October. Advertisers will please hand in their favors without delay.

A TEAM, driven by Moses Sprinkle, col. from the breakage of harness, ran wildly through the streets of Old Town one day last week, causing no damage, but with a badly scared darkey on board.

SURPRISE.—The many young lady and gentlemen friends of Miss Addie Fogle, gave her a very pleasant surprise party, Friday evening, and good things and enjoyment ranked high.

A MEETING was held at Statesville recently, to discuss the question of narrow gauge Railroad from that place to Mt. Airy, a charter for which was granted and survey made some five years ago.

Prof. AGTHE, at the Salem Hotel, has a charming pet of a mocking bird, the best singer we ever heard. Mews like a cat, imitates the crow of roosters and cackles of a hen, with continuous perfect imitation of our woodland warblers.

Mary's got one of those cooking stoves. That came from Allen's Hardware Store, and now Mary bakes much nicer loaves, than she ever baked before.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.—S. H. Everett, Esq., furnished us with a list of teachers duly examined before him and grades given, at the Court-House, during the latter portion of last week:

Noah Smith, First Grade.

J. T. Westmoreland,

H. L. Beckerdite,

Flavini N. Pfaff,

John R. Osborne,

Albert Greene,

William C. Sprinkle,

J. H. Weavel, Third Grade.

John Coltrane,

BITTEN.—John Chatwick was severely bitten in the foot Tuesday morning by a large bulldog, while unloading brick in the meadow below town. John was whipping the animal for running cattle, when the brute nabbed him, biting through the leather and making an incision.

OUR 20 cent fruit crates for shipping purposes are eagerly sought after in preference to the 12 cent article manufactured in Greensboro and other points.

Salem crates stand the rough usage common to Railroad hands much better than the others.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—In the Public Square, next Tuesday evening, will be given one of the largest Promenade Concerts, by our Silver Cornets and Winston Light Infantry combined. A full attendance is solicited, as the object is to make it one of the most enjoyable occasions of the kind.

THE merchants excursion returned from Richmond Sunday at 5 A. M., delaying our regular train until that hour.

About 75 were there from this section and report banquets, excursions down the river, and concerts, for the special benefit of the visiting mercantile fraternity, magnificent and grand.

GOLD.—While one of our employees was smoking a pipe the other day, he drew our attention to bright little specks on its outer surface, which upon examination proved to be minute particles of gold. The pipe was one of the "Sally Michael" stamp and manufactured at the pottery of Mr. Lewis Hine. The clay is obtained in the vicinity of town.

MAT. STEWART gave us the other day, his returns of wheat threshing for this and last year, thus:

"Last season my threshing days footed up 22, with 4,000 as the number of bushels. This year it was 23 days and only 2,000 bushels is the result,—just half as much."

THE value of Mexican and Trade Dollar.

A circular issued from the Treasury Department says, in consequence of the number of inquiries received, relative to the Mexican silver dollar and the terms on which it is received at the Mints, the following information is furnished:

Section 3,584, Revised Statutes United States, declares that "No foreign gold or silver coins shall be a legal tender in payment of debts."

The Mexican dollar, therefore, has only a nominal value, which depends upon the price of silver at the bullion it is present, price of silver worth about 90.8 cents, in gold per piece. Its circulation as money in the United States is optional, and at whatever value may be agreed upon.

The United States trade dollar also is not a legal tender, and, therefore, has only a nominal value.

The standard silver dollar being a legal tender for all debts, public and private, is received at par at all Government offices in payment of dues, differing in this respect from the Mexican and trade dollar, which are not received.

Mexican dollars, as well as all other foreign silver coins and United States Trade Dollars, are purchased at the Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson, and the Assay Office at New York, at the equivalent of the London rate of silver bullion on the day of purchase, less one-half cent per ounce of fine silver contained.

All silver coins so purchased are melted and assayed, and the seller paid for fine silver contained in standard silver dollars.

All parties desiring to sell foreign silver coins or trade dollars to the Government on the above terms, will send them at their own expense to the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, San Francisco or Carson, or to the Assay office at New York. Express charges on the silver dollars sent in return will be paid by the seller. All correspondence relative to silver coins so sent to be addressed to the Superintendent of the Mint or Assay Office to which they are afterward forwarded.

The trade dollar is worth two-tenths of a cent more than the Mexican dollar at the respective quotations furnished.

The deduction at the Mint of one-half cent per ounce of fine silver contained, amounts to about four mills on the dollar.

FAIR GROUNDS.—The committee appointed to examine grounds, at the last meeting reported, recommending the locality on Brookstown road, about one mile from the towns, as the most convenient point.

The following gentlemen proposed to be each one of ten to raise the amounts annexed to their names:

Col. R. L. Patterson, \$1,000.

G. W. Hinshaw, 500.

C. Hamlin, 300.

Jas. A. Gray, 200.

The Association decided to hold its first Fair this winter.

THERE is probably not a woman in all this broad, sunny land of ours who doesn't think that the curving fork was made for the express purpose of lifting stove lids.—*Ex.*

Oh there is. We know numbers of them. They buy their Stoves at S. E. Allen's Store in Winston, and with each stove they get a lid lifter, and of course there is no use for them to use the carrying fork.

INFANTICIDE.—After the Monday's session of Inferior Court a coroner's jury was called to hold inquest over the body of a colored infant supposed to have met an unnatural death. The case was reported by Col. John White, who with some others were passing the county graveyard, and saw a colored man interring the body of an infant. Upon inquiry, the said individual could give no information regarding the child, only, that he had been employed by an unknown colored man, residing in the vicinity of some of the warehouses, for the sum of \$1, to bury the body. Suspicion was aroused and investigation led to the arrest of two supposed guilty parties, who were arrested to await the decision of the jury. After some deliberation the Jury returned a verdict of "death from natural causes," as the physicians present could find no mark that could be attributed to violence. The affair occasioned some stir.

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Agriculture.

Harrowing Sowed Grain.

The *Country Gentleman*, in a recent issue, remarks:—The American Agriculturist furnishes in a late number some useful suggestions on harrowing fall and spring grain, which give us to offer a few additional remarks on the subject, namely, the result of many years' experiment. The writer in the *Agriculturist* describes the process by which a field of oats was harrowed seven times with a common harrow, with manifest advantage. The ground was a light and sandy alluvium, plowed the previous autumn. A part of the field was top-dressed with compost before sowing the oats, and the remainder immediately afterwards. The last mentioned top-dressing seemed to answer best, as it served as a mulch at the time the oats were coming up, and was better pulverized and mixed with the soil. The common heavy harrow being used, its first passing tore out some plants of the oats and buried others; but care being taken to run the teeth in the same tracks every time, less disturbance occurred subsequently. The teeth cut furrows, and raked the plants somewhat as it had been with a drill. The crop was killed wholesale. The crop was sowed about the middle of April, and the harrowing took place at irregular intervals between May 2 and June 12th. The weeds were well cleared out by these several operations, and the last one buried and destroyed a crop of purslane just making its appearance at the surface. The oats were then a foot high, and were much dethatched down by the harrow.

We are not informed what the increase was in the amount of the crop consequent on the seven harrowings, as the oats had not been cut, and no estimate had been made. As all the field appears to have been treated alike, there was probably no means of learning the amount of increase effected.

Loosening the surface or breaking the crust, as most farmers are aware, generally contributes to a strong increase in growth. The old practice of cultivating corn and hoeing the plants by hand, has always given a decided advantage, even where there were no weeds to destroy. Greater benefit is derived from frequent horse culture. Farmers who have passed the cultivator between the rows once a week, from the time the corn was a few inches high till so large as to brush the passing horse's back, have estimated the increase of their crops from this treatment from twelve to twenty bushels per acre. This principle applies alike to other plants, and the European practice of cultivating the drills of wheat has proved its advantage. But the labor of working in drills is much greater than cultivating broadcast. Hence the advantage of sweeping with a harrow over the whole surface. A common heavy harrow does not work so well as one much lighter and with more numerous teeth. Its action would be still more unfavorable on other soil than alluvium. Our own experiments have been made with different implements, and among others with the scythe and scythe hook. It has the advantage over the common heavy harrow, in not requiring the care mentioned by the writer we have referred to, necessary in running the teeth in the previous furrows made by the teeth. Indeed, it is better not to run in the same tracks, but to sweep broad and crosswise, leaving a smooth, even surface. This treatment kills the young weeds that are just coming up, and the teeth pass among the plants without injury to them. It thus accomplishes much more at one harrowing than the heavy harrow, and seven passings are not necessary. In one case we ran the harrow twice when the young oats were about four and seven inches high, sowing clover seed the last time. To prevent injury to the growth of the clover, about one-half the usual amount of oats was sown as seed. One-half the field was treated in this way, and the other half was not harrowed until after sowing. The crop should have been measured to give the difference accurately, but it was not. A neighbor, however, estimated after careful examination of the oats while standing, that the harrowing increased the crop as three is to two, the best portion being over sixty bushels per acre. The clover on this part was better than the other. Other experiments have given a similar but less striking result.

Applying Paris Green.

A farmer writes:—I will give the method I have practised eight years, and consider the best. I would mix not less than one hundred pounds of plaster with each pound of Paris green. I have used more than double that amount with good effect. Of course it must be thoroughly mixed, and you will think there is not much show of green; but on comparing with fresh plaster, you will discover quite a tinge of color.

The apparatus I use consists of a square yard of mosquito netting. I spread it on a board, and put about a quart of the mixture in the centre, gather up the four corners, and I am ready for business. I can carry it all over the field without losing a particle, so long as it is not shaken. The least little jerk will turn out a cloud, which, with a little practice, can be placed behind, and the breast forward. In this position draw slowly as deep an inspiration as possible, and retain it by an increased effort for a few seconds, then breathe it gradually forth. After a few natural breaths, repeat the long inspiration. Let this be done for ten or fifteen minutes every day, and in six weeks' time a very perceptible increase in the diameter of the chest and its prominence will be evident.

RUSTIC TABLES.—Pretty rustic tables, for afternoon tea, made of basket work, with four or five branches, for bread and butter, cake, etc., look well on a lawn, and are most convenient for the dispenser of the five o'clock meal. The tea-table cloths for lawn parties are frequently embroidered with the implements of the game. The balls and crossed rackets in the corners, and the net and poles round the sides, make an effective design.

About Cellars.

The *Germantown Telegraph* says:—We have more than once referred to the great importance in having cellars properly constructed. The truth is these indispensable conveniences are entirely too much neglected. They seldom have sufficient ventilation, their bottoms or floors are uneven, frequently have water standing in them, and often are allowed to be in a filthy or unhygienic condition. A contemporary says:

"The best way to secure ventilation is to have a communication between the cellar and the chimney, by means of a pipe or other opening." Windows on the sides of a cellar afford an excellent ventilation. We don't agree, however, with it that cellars should have mortar bottoms. They will not exclude the rats as it supposes. These pests are sure to get almost anywhere if they are intent upon it. A perfectly smooth hard earth bottom can be kept as cleanly and will look as well as any other, and is in many respects better than cement. There is but little dampness arises from what is known as a dry cellar, and not enough to affect the rest of the premises. Adds our contemporary. "Generally a cellar should be darkened in the winter. The usual way is to bank up the windows with tan bark, dirt or straw. A good wall ought to be made so that the cellar needs no banking. The windows should be double and, to keep out the light, have shutters on the inside which can be removed at pleasure. In this way you can regulate the light as you desire." This is very well, but a cellar needs ventilation in winter as much as in summer, and the way to secure it is to let the outside door open daily from 12 to 1 or 2 o'clock when the weather is not too severe to admit of it.

Drainage should be secured by all means. When possible a drain should lead out to a spot where the ground is sufficiently low for the purpose. Otherwise, should the bottom of a cellar not be of a sandy or porous nature, a narrow well or sink should be dug down until sand is struck. There are few wells where sand or rock or a porous soil cannot be reached if it does not exist in cellars.

Domestic.

Poisoning BY BURNING GAS.—To have our rooms pleasantly illuminated with gas, we undergo the process of poisoning, the more disastrous because, of directly producing the characteristic symptoms of defective blood oxygenation, the gas-polluted atmosphere insidiously gives the tone of vitality, and establishes a condition favorable to disease. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of this household peril. Pictures are spoiled by gas, gilt mouldings are tarnished, the colors of decorated walls and ceilings fade, and men and women of delicate organization are enfeebled and injured by the foul air in which gas is discharged and supposed to burn innocuously. The extent to which this evil works in the midst of domestic families during the long evenings is not adequately appreciated. After the first few unpleasant experiences are over, the physical insensibility becomes incurred to the immediate results of breathing an atmosphere charged, more or less heavily, with the products of combustion and unconsumed coal gas. It is not creditable to the ingenuity of practical men that no method has yet been devised by which the advantages of gas as an illuminating agent may be secured without the drawback of slow poisoning, with the host of maladies a depressed vitality is sure to bring in its train.

BODOUR CURTAINS.—A pretty pair of boudoir curtains, a lady writes, were of ordinary fine muslin, on which were picturesquely grouped flowers, birds and Watteau shepherds and shepherdesses cut from cretonne; these were in applique, and more or less worked up in colored filigrees. The result of the arrangement of the reticence scraps is carefully carried off in an unadorned manner. One pair of curtains had a charming arrangement of peacock's Oriental foliage and brilliantly-hued butterflies, the lighter shades of all worked up in silk; another pair had Watteau groups and birds, with graceful ferns. This work should not be elaborately worked; a very few stitches of silk, carefully disposed, give a great effect, and the work has always the charm of novelty.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—People who, without knowing that they were applying nature's remedy, have drawn in their breath hard when they had cut a finger or barked a shin on a coal scuttle, will be pleased to learn that they have employed respiratory analgesia in its simplest form. If any man will draw deeply and quickly for the space of three minutes or less he will thereby lose acute sensibility to pain, so that he can endure minor surgical operation without inconvenience. Eminent surgeons have found the process of great advantage when used alone, not only, but when anesthetics are also employed, in which latter case the quantity of the drug to be used is greatly diminished.

HEALTHFUL PRACTICE.—Loosen the clothing, and standing erect, throw the shoulders well back, then hands behind, and the breast forward. In this position draw slowly as deep an inspiration as possible, and retain it by an increased effort for a few seconds, then breathe it gradually forth. After a few natural breaths, repeat the long inspiration. Let this be done for ten or fifteen minutes every day, and in six weeks' time a very perceptible increase in the diameter of the chest and its prominence will be evident.

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Household Receipts.

PULLED BREAD.—Take from the oven an ordinary loaf of bread when it is about half baked, and lay the graver, while it is yet hot, pull it apart in egg-sized pieces of irregular shape; then throw them upon tins, and bake them in a slow oven to a rich brown color. This bread is excellent to eat with cheese or wine. An ordinary-sized loaf, costing about three cents, makes a large panful.

BATTER BREAD.—Soak half a cup of bread crumbs in a pint of milk, add two cups of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of lard or butter, a teaspoonful of salt,

two eggs beaten very light; add eggs last, and then beat the whole together thoroughly, and bake in a shallow tin quickly. Some bread crumbs and some corn meal absorb more moisture than others. If this quantity of milk does not make it thin enough for a light, smooth batter, when well beaten add a little more milk. This is a good way to use up all bits of bread.

SWEET OMLETTERS.—Break six eggs in a basin, add to them three teaspoonsful of cream, and beat them up sufficiently to have the whites and yolks well mixed; then add to this three tablespoonsfuls of cream, stirring it until it is mixed thoroughly. Cook the same as another omelette, and, just before turning out on your dish, put a spoonful of strawberry jam, currant jelly, or any kind of preserve you prefer, over it. Turn it out in your dish, sift powdered sugar over it, and hold a salamander over it a few minutes. A shovelful of hot coal will answer in place of a salamander.

BOILING FRESH FISH.—All fish or fresh meats must be put into boiling water; salt fish or salt meats into cold water. Before putting in the fish throw in about two tablespoonsfuls of salt for a large fish, a little heaped, and a wineglass of vinegar. This secures the best flavor of fish, and the vinegar does not affect the taste at all. Our contemporary. "Generally a cellar should be darkened in the winter. The usual way is to bank up the windows with tan bark, dirt or straw. A good wall ought to be made so that the cellar needs no banking. The windows should be double and, to keep out the light, have shutters on the inside which can be removed at pleasure. In this way you can regulate the light as you desire." This is very well, but a cellar needs ventilation in winter as much as in summer, and the way to secure it is to let the outside door open daily from 12 to 1 or 2 o'clock when the weather is not too severe to admit of it.

BOILED DUCK.—Dress and rub the inside well with salt and pepper, truss and tie in shape, drawing the legs in to the body, in which place two sage leaves, a little finely-chopped onion, and a little jellied stock or gravy; rub over with salt and pepper; make the meat in the proportion of half a pound of butter to one pound of meat, and tie it close with twine. Sear by pouring round it a brown gravy, made as follows: Put a lump of butter the size of an egg in a sauceron with a little minced onion; cook until slightly brown, then adding a small tablespoonful of flour, stir well, and when quite brown add a half pint of stock or water; after cooking a few minutes, strain the gravy, and add the giblets previously chopped and stewed till tender.

Scientific.

Physical Action of the Microphone.—At the Physical Society, London, Mr. Chandler Roberts read a paper for Professor Hughes on the physical action of the microphone. The pith of the communication is contained in the following sentences: The problem which the microphone resolved is this: The instrument introduces into an electric circuit an electrical resistance, which shall vary in exact accord with sonorous vibrations; thus producing an undulatory current of electricity from a constant source, whose wave length, height and form shall be an exact representation of the sonorous waves. In the microphone they had an electric conducting material susceptible of being influenced by sonorous vibrations, and here they had the first part of the problem. The second was one of the highest importance for it was necessary that the electrical current to be produced at this point should be thrown into waves of determinate forms by the sole action of the sonorous vibrations. This was resolved by the discovery that when an electric conducting matter was in a divided state, either in the form of powder, filings or surfaces, and put under a pressure far less than that which would produce cohesion, and more than would allow it to be separated by sonorous vibrations—the molecules in presence at the surface being in a comparatively free state, although electrically joined, did themselves so arrange their forms, their number in contact or their pressure, by increased size or orbit of revolution, that the electrical resistance of the circuit was increased and decreased in a remarkable degree. The problem being resolved, it was only necessary to observe general considerations to produce an endless variety of telephones, each having a special range of resistance. A man's voice required four surfaces of pine charcoal, introduced into the circuit, or six of willow charcoal, or eight of boxwood, or ten of gas charcoal. The great desideratum now is an insulator of the sound.

Oyster Culture in China.—Like so many other peculiarities of the Celestial Empire, the Chinese system of oyster culture differs widely from that of Europe or America. In the southern parts of China, "collectors" of bamboo are placed in the oyster beds, much after the same fashion as the elaborate hives and "hives" employed in France. These bamboo oyster catchers, however, are prepared in a curious manner. The canes are exposed for about two months to the rays of the sun, and then placed for the same period in salt water, after which they are again dried for several days. Notches are then cut in the cans, into which empty oyster shells are fixed, and thus prepared they are driven into the seashore between high and low water mark, and left standing to catch the young oyster spat. Those localities are considered the best where the rise and fall of the tide is the greatest, so that the bivalves may be alternately covered by the flood and exposed to the air on ebb tide. A little fork will turn out a cloud, which, with a little practice, can be placed behind, and the breast forward. In this position draw slowly as deep an inspiration as possible, and retain it by an increased effort for a few seconds, then breathe it gradually forth. After a few natural breaths, repeat the long inspiration. Let this be done for ten or fifteen minutes every day, and in six weeks' time a very perceptible increase in the diameter of the chest and its prominence will be evident.

RUSTIC TABLES.—Pretty rustic tables, for afternoon tea, made of basket work, with four or five branches, for bread and butter, cake, etc., look well on a lawn, and are most convenient for the dispenser of the five o'clock meal. The tea-table cloths for lawn parties are frequently embroidered with the implements of the game. The balls and crossed rackets in the corners, and the net and poles round the sides, make an effective design.

Household Receipts.

PULLED BREAD.—Take from the oven an ordinary loaf of bread when it is about half baked, and lay the graver, while it is yet hot, pull it apart in egg-sized pieces of irregular shape; then throw them upon tins, and bake them in a slow oven to a rich brown color. This bread is excellent to eat with cheese or wine. An ordinary-sized loaf, costing about three cents, makes a large panful.

BATTER BREAD.—Soak half a cup of bread crumbs in a pint of milk, add two cups of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of lard or butter, a teaspoonful of salt,

two eggs beaten very light; add eggs last, and then beat the whole together thoroughly, and bake in a shallow tin quickly. Some bread crumbs and some corn meal absorb more moisture than others. If this quantity of milk does not make it thin enough for a light, smooth batter, when well beaten add a little more milk. This is a good way to use up all bits of bread.

SWEET OMLETTERS.—Break six eggs in a basin, add to them three teaspoonsful of cream, and beat them up sufficiently to have the whites and yolks well mixed; then add to this three tablespoonsfuls of cream, stirring it until it is mixed thoroughly. Cook the same as another omelette, and, just before turning out on your dish, put a spoonful of strawberry jam, currant jelly, or any kind of preserve you prefer, over it. Turn it out in your dish, sift powdered sugar over it, and hold a salamander over it a few minutes. A shovelful of hot coal will answer in place of a salamander.

BOILING FRESH FISH.—All fish or fresh meats must be put into boiling water; salt fish or salt meats into cold water. Before putting in the fish throw in about two tablespoonsfuls of salt for a large fish, a little heaped, and a wineglass of vinegar. This secures the best flavor of fish, and the vinegar does not affect the taste at all. Our contemporary. "Generally a cellar should be darkened in the winter. The usual way is to bank up the windows with tan bark, dirt or straw. A good wall ought to be made so that the cellar needs no banking. The windows should be double and, to keep out the light, have shutters on the inside which can be removed at pleasure. In this way you can regulate the light as you desire." This is very well, but a cellar needs ventilation in winter as much as in summer, and the way to secure it is to let the outside door open daily from 12 to 1 or 2 o'clock when the weather is not too severe to admit of it.

BOILED DUCK.—Dress and rub the inside well with salt and pepper, truss and tie in shape, drawing the legs in to the body, in which place two sage leaves, a little finely-chopped onion, and a little jellied stock or gravy; rub over with salt and pepper; make the meat in the proportion of half a pound of butter to one pound of meat, and tie it close with twine. Sear by pouring round it a brown gravy, made as follows: Put a lump of butter the size of an egg in a sauceron with a little minced onion; cook until slightly brown, then adding a small tablespoonful of flour, stir well, and when quite brown add a half pint of stock or water; after cooking a few minutes, strain the gravy, and add the giblets previously chopped and stewed till tender.

northern belt. It soon moved rapidly westward, just touching the belt and passed off the face of the planet at 1:24 A. M. of the 12th. Its appearance while passing across the disc of Jupiter was that of a perfect sphere or globe much larger than any of Jupiter's satellites. It appeared to stand out in space between the planet and the observer, was well and sharply defined, and most intensely black. It reflected no light, and was not seen either before or after its passage across the planet. It could not have been a spot on the globe of Jupiter, for it passed over its disc from first internal contact to last external contact of margins in three hours and nineteen minutes. It was not a satellite nor the shadow of one, because all the four satellites were in full view the whole time. It will be interesting to know whether other observers witnessed this curious transit.

Humorous.

Ode to a Money-Lender.—Meet me loan."

When is cat like a tea-pot?—When you're teasin' it (tea's in it).

Do not mistake a peanut roaster for a phonograph.—New Jersey Republican.

Every loafer thinks he is entitled, at least, to a loafer's bread.—Climmerical Advertiser.

Lightning do more sometimes than it wasn't in such an awful hurry.—Bridgeport Standard.

"I find your recommendation very good, Bridget," "Yes, ma'am, and now I'll see yours, ma'am, if you please."

A tact points heavenward when it means the most mischievous. It has many human imitators.—Cincinnati Breakfast-table.

Senior is questioned: "What is the name of that lady to whom you are engaged?" Senior blandly responds: "Which one?"

A Connecticut woman was appointed constable the other day, and the first thing she said was: "Now I shall catch a man."

—Life is full of curious things. What makes some men wear a duster four inches shorter than their undercoat?—Bridgeport Standard.

An Oil City church paid off its indebtedness last winter with half a can of oysters and a barrel of water. The stews were economical and yielding.

"The single scull race!" exclaimed an old lady, as she laid down the morning paper: "My! I didn't know there was a race of men with double skulls."

—There hasn't been a tramp summer in the United States for more than 600 years. There is something for people who work for a living to think about.—Hawkeye.

—A cobbler's shop cannot be said to be thoroughly established, until it has, among its belongings, a broken nosed water pitcher, and a three legged stool for visitors.—Fulton Times.

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

—Cham depicts a Parisian welcoming a country relative with: "How good it is of you to come! for you are just in time to assist me in nursing a friend from Rio Janeiro, who has the yellow fever."

—Pray, Mr. Professor, what is a periaphritis?" "Madame, it is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonorosity circumscribing an atom of speech, too great to be uttered."

—One pair of curtains was one of the highest ornaments in the house; it was not necessary that the electrical current should be so arranged that without orderliness there can be no real comfort; without comfort, hardly can we hope to maintain perfect health; and without health there is no happiness.

—All covers should be made to wash, and come off easily, therefore, tacks should be religiously avoided; the cushion, which must be made separately, ought to come over the edge of the box a little, and be firmly tied on with tape; the covers, if you contrive to make them fit properly, require no fastening. Not only may empty boxes be utilized, but dressing tables too shabby for respectable, too old-fashioned for pleasant contemplation—for the eye delights in novelty—useless to the furniture dealer, yet too good to be broken up for firewood, can, by the judicious use of colored roll muslin, and old lace or leno window curtains, or even worn-out grenadine evening dresses, be transformed into tasteful, graceful toilettes.

—Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

—The time to be a good citizen is when he is born, and the time to be a good husband is when he is married; the time to be a good father is when his wife dies, and the time to be a good son is when his parents die.

—"What are those speckled birds?" inquired Mrs. Skindint of a poulterer. "Guinea-fowls, ma'am." "Keep 'em, then," murmured the lady, as